

Working Scientifically

Classification - I can describe the groups I have classified animals and plants into. I describe why I have classified them this way.	Observations – close observations using microscopes to group and classify correctly	Research – the significance of the work of Carl Linnaeus Questioning – Ask appropriate, specific questions to enable classification
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What I should already know

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrate and invertebrate.
- Animals can be grouped into carnivore, herbivore and omnivore.
- Living things depend on each other to survive.
- How food chains and food webs work.
- The difference between the teeth of carnivores and herbivores.
- The names of some common and wild garden plants and deciduous and evergreen trees.

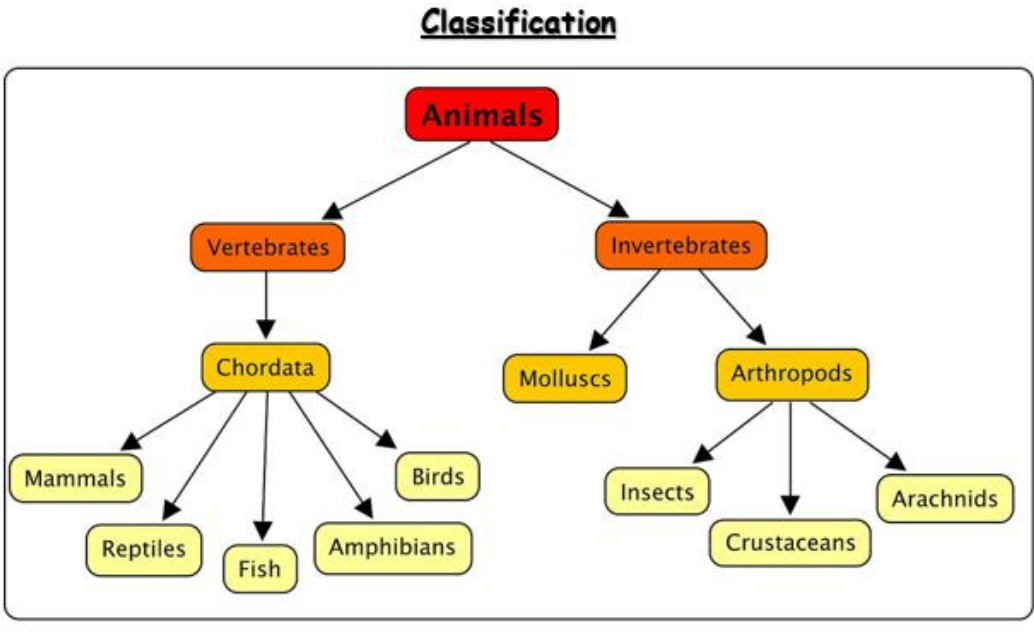


Key Vocabulary

Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that comprises frogs, toads, newts, salamanders and caecilians.
Annelid	A segmented worm.
Arachnid	An animal that has eight legs and a body formed of two parts.
Bird	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak and typically able to fly.
Classification	The grouping of animals based on their characteristics.
Crustaceans	Mostly live in water with a hard shell and segmented body.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
Insect	A small animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone.
Mammal	A warm blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the possession of hair or fur, female secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young.
Microorganism	A microscopic organism, especially a bacteria, virus or fungus.
Reptile	A vertebrate animal that has dry scaly skin and typically lay soft-shelled eggs on land.
Vertebrate	An animal with possession of a backbone spinal column.

What I will know by the end of the unit

How living things are classified into broad groups. Understand how to subdivide original groupings and explain the reasons for this. The significance of the work of scientists such as Carl Linnaeus, a pioneer of classification.



People we need to know

Carl Linnaeus 	1707-1778 He is the father of modern taxonomy. He created a classification system for all living species that are still used today. He was an explorer.
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Useful link

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/ztbw2p3>